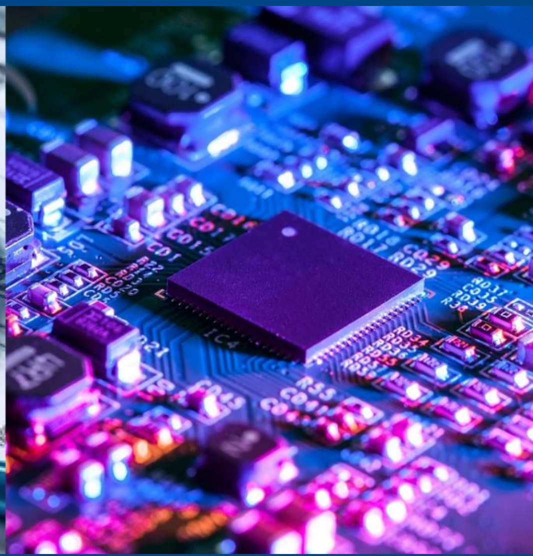
ISSN: 2582-7219

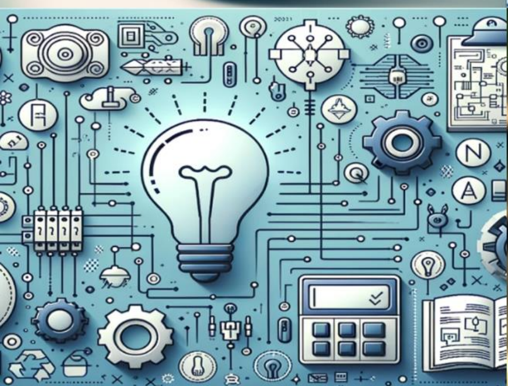




International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)



Impact Factor: 8.206

Volume 8, Issue 3, March 2025

© 2025 IJMRSET | Volume 8, Issue 3, March 2025| DOI: 10.15680/IJMRSET.2025.0803244

ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 8.206| ESTD Year: 2018|

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

Smart Traffic Surveillance using Deep Learning and Computer Vision

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ABSTRACT: Smart traffic surveillance using deep learning and computer vision has emerged as a cutting edge solution for intelligent transportation systems, enhancing traffic management, safety, and law enforcement. By leveraging deep learning models and computer vision techniques, this system can efficiently detect, track, and classify vehicles, identify traffic violations, and analyze traffic flow patterns in real time. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and object detection algorithms, such as YOLO and Faster R-CNN, enable accurate vehicle and pedestrian detection, while automated license plate recognition (ALPR) facilitates law enforcement. Additionally, anomaly detection techniques help in identifying accidents, congestion, and unusual driving behaviors, allowing authorities to respond promptly. The integration of cloud computing and edge AI enhances computational efficiency, enabling real-time processing even in high-traffic scenarios. This smart surveillance system significantly improves urban mobility, reduces congestion, and ensures road safety by providing data-driven insights for better traffic planning and management. The integration of artificial intelligence allows for enhanced vehicle classification, anomaly detection, and even the automated enforcement of traffic rules, ultimately contributing to safer, more efficient, and smarter urban transportation systems. As these technologies continue to evolve, they hold the potential to significantly transform traffic management, creating smarter cities that can adapt to the dynamic needs of modern roadways. To optimizing urban traffic systems by leveraging artificial intelligence to monitor and analyse traffic in real-time. Ultimately, this approach aims to create smarter, more responsive cities with safer and more efficient transportation networks.

I. INTRODUCTION

Smart traffic surveillance refers to the application of advanced technologies to monitor and manage traffic flow in real-time. This approach aims to enhance safety, reduce congestion, and optimize traffic management through automated systems. The integration of deep learning and computer vision into traffic surveillance systems has revolutionized the way traffic data is collected, analysed, and acted upon. In traditional traffic management, systems rely on basic sensors, cameras, and manual observation, which can be limited in terms of real-time analysis and accuracy. However, with the advent of deep learning and computer vision, traffic surveillance systems have become significantly more intelligent and capable of analysing vast amounts of data in real-time, leading to more effective traffic control and enhanced road safety. Smart traffic surveillance, powered by deep learning and computer vision, represents a cutting-edge approach to monitoring and managing traffic in real-time. Traditional traffic management systems often rely on basic sensors and manual observation, which can be limited in efficiency and accuracy. However, by leveraging deep learning algorithms and computer vision techniques, modern traffic surveillance systems can automatically analyse vast amounts of visual data from cameras and sensors to detect vehicles, track movement, recognize traffic violations, and predict congestion. The integration of artificial intelligence allows for enhanced vehicle classification, anomaly detection, and even the automated enforcement of traffic rules, ultimately contributing to safer, more efficient, and smarter urban transportation systems.

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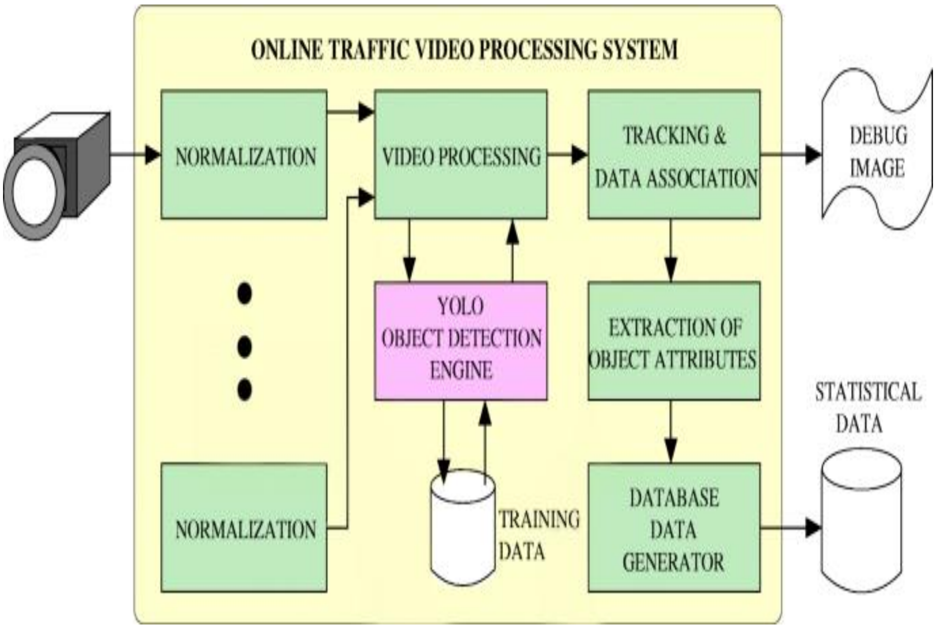

Figure 1: System Architecture

The image depicts a flowchart of an "Online Traffic Video Processing System," outlining its components and workflow. A camera captures video input, which undergoes a normalization process to standardize the data. The normalized video is then fed into the "Video Processing" module, which directs it to both the "YOLO Object Detection Engine" and the "Tracking & Data Association" module. The YOLO Object Detection Engine identifies objects in the video and generates training data. The detected objects' attributes are extracted and stored using the "Database Data Generator," which produces statistical data. The "Tracking & Data Association" module helps track objects, and a debugging image is generated as part of the process. The system ultimately provides useful insights and statistical information about traffic conditions.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Traffic surveillance and detection play a critical role in intelligent transportation systems (ITS). The integration of deep learning and computer vision has significantly enhanced real-time monitoring, congestion detection, accident prediction, and vehicle classification. This survey reviews key research works that contribute to the field.

[1] S. K. Singh, J. H. Park, P. K. Sharma, and Y. Pan, "BIIoVT: Blockchain-based secure storage architecture for intelligent Internet of Vehicular Things," IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine, vol. 11, no. 6, pp. 75-82, 2022.
This study introduced a Blockchain-based secure storage system for vehicular networks, improving real-time data security in traffic surveillance. The approach integrates deep learning models with blockchain to enhance real-time traffic analysis, anomaly detection, and vehicular communication security. Experimental results demonstrate low latency and high data reliability for intelligent transportation systems.

[2] R.Girshick, J. Donahue, T. Darrell, and J. Malik, "Rich feature hierarchies for accurate object detection and semantic segmentation," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2014.
This paper introduced R-CNN (Region-based Convolutional Neural Networks), a fundamental deep learning model for object detection in images and videos. The method significantly improved traffic object detection, including vehicles, pedestrians, and road signs, making it a critical advancement in real-time traffic monitoring applications.

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[3] J. Redmon, S. DiVvala, R. Girshick, and A. Farhadi, "You Only Look Once: Unified, real-time object detection," in Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2016.
The YOLO (You Only Look Once) model revolutionized real-time traffic detection by enabling fast, accurate, and efficient object detection. Its single-shot detection framework made it suitable for real-time vehicle tracking, traffic density estimation, and accident detection in surveillance systems.

[4] Z. Tang, L. Jiang, and J. Zhang, "An improved Faster R-CNN-based vehicle detection algorithm for traffic surveillance," IEEE Access, vol. 7, pp. 100941-100952, 2019.
This research enhanced Faster R-CNN for better vehicle detection in complex traffic environments. By integrating feature pyramid networks (FPN) and optimized region proposals, the model achieved higher detection accuracy in occluded and dense traffic conditions.

[5] W. Liu, D. Anguelov, D. Erhan, C. Szegedy, and S. Reed, "SSD: Single shot multi box detector," in Proceedings of the European Conference on Computer Vision (ECCV), 2016.
The SSD (Single Shot Multi box Detector) was proposed as an alternative to YOLO and Faster R-CNN, balancing speed and accuracy for real-time traffic monitoring. The model demonstrated efficiency in traffic sign recognition, vehicle detection, and lane monitoring.

III. METHODOLOGY OF PROPOSED SURVEY

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a series of stages that provide a structured approach to the software development process. It encompasses understanding the business requirements, eliciting needs, converting concepts into functionalities and features, and ultimately delivering a product that meets business needs. A proficient software developer should possess adequate knowledge to select the appropriate SDLC model based on project context and business requirements. Therefore, it is essential to select the right SDLC model tailored to the specific concerns and requirements of the project to ensure its success. To explore more about choosing the right SDLC model, you can follow this link for additional information. Furthermore, to delve deeper into software lifecycle testing and SDLC stages, follow the highlighted links here. The exploration will cover various types of SDLC models, their benefits, disadvantages, and when to use them. SDLC models can be viewed as tools to enhance product delivery. Therefore, understanding each model, its advantages, disadvantages, and the appropriate usage is crucial to determine which one suits the project context.

Types of Software developing life cycles (SDLC)

- Waterfall Model
- V-Shaped Model
- Evolutionary Prototyping Model
- Spiral Method (SDM)
- Iterative and Incremental Method
- Agile development

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, the integration of deep learning and computer vision techniques has revolutionized real-time traffic surveillance and detection systems, offering unprecedented capabilities for enhancing transportation management in urban environments. Through this project, we have explored the key components, challenges, and advancements in such systems, highlighting their transformative potential in improving traffic safety, efficiency, and overall urban mobility. By leveraging deep learning models, these systems can accurately detect and track various traffic elements, including vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists, in real-time. The ability to analyse vast amounts of visual data enables proactive interventions for managing traffic flow, predicting congestion, and enhancing emergency response capabilities. Moreover, the deployment of surveillance cameras equipped with these intelligent systems enables continuous monitoring of traffic conditions across large geographical areas, facilitating data-driven decision-making for

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transportation authorities. While real-time traffic surveillance and detection systems leveraging deep learning and computer vision techniques have made significant strides, there remain several avenues for future research and development to further enhance their capabilities and address emerging challenges. One area of future work involves improving the robustness and generalization of deep learning models to diverse environmental conditions and traffic scenarios.

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